THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1831. NO. 9.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN.
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Ten'ffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt:

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

☞The Ravenna Courier, Beaver Argus, Butler Repository, Canton Repository, Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six times, and charge this office. June 24—tf

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10, 1831.—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street: Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors,
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
February 25, 1831.—tf.

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.
Feb. 25—tf

RECEIVED per late arrivals, and for sale on accommodating terms, by DOBBIN & IRWIN, Corner of Ferry and Second Streets,
50 hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
50 crates Queensware;
40 barrels Rosin;
3 tons Logwood;
10 barrels Tanners' Oil;
100 bags Turks Island Salt;
10 boxes best Kentucky Tobacco;
5 barrels Salmon, No. 1.
Pittsburgh, Sept 9—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach
PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 16, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

JAMES HANSON,
SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, at *No. 51 Liberty street*, where he will keep a constant supply of SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS, of every description, which shall be made of the best materials, and in the most approved and substantial manner: all of which will be sold, *Wholesale and Retail*, on the most accommodating terms. Having had long experience in business, he hopes, by promptness, punctuality, and strict attention to the orders of his customers, to merit and receive a renewal of the favors of his friends and the patronage of the public.

N. B.—*Wanted Immediately*, Five or Six good hands, to work at Saddle and Harness Making.
Aug 26—tf JAMES HANSON.

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 11.—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10. A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

ROSS WILKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL: or the Last Day's of a Philosopher: by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE.
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831.—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to
BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 18—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK.
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

PRICES CURRENT.

JAS. W. BROWN & CO.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,		$3 00	to	$3 25
do	do	do	2 50	to	2 75
CAP	do	do	3 00	to	3 25
do	do	do	2 50	to	2 75
do	do	do	2 00	to	2 25
PRINTING	do,	Imperial,	4 00	to	5 50
do		Superroyal,	3 50	to	5 25
do		Medium,	2 50	to	3 25
do		Demy,	2 00	to	2 25
WRAPPING,		Imperial,	1 87	to	2 25
do		Medium,	1 62	to	1 75
do		Crown,	75	to	1 00
TEA PAPER,		Medium,	1 87	to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS.			4 50	to	5 00
FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS, lb. 20 to 22 cts.					

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.
June 24, 1831—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:
250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.
Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor*,
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix*.
July 26, 1831.—tf

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ *Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

NEW GOODS,
83 Market, between Fifth Street and the Diamond.

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have *just* received a large and complete assortment of DRY GOODS. Among them are 20,000 yds. brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; 5000 yds. do. *wet in transportation, and for sale at reduced prices.* 4 cases Broad Cloths and Satinetts; 1500 yds. brown Osnaburg; Green Floor Cloth; Baize; Diapers; Table Cloths; Napkins; Table Covers; Jaconet, Mull, Book, Swiss and Cambric Muslins; Crown Linings; Willows; with a great variety of Fancy Articles for milliners; Brown Grass Cloth for Bonnets; Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, &c.—Extracted Cambric Ginghams of the *latest style*, with an elegant assortment of SILK GOODS.

All of which are offered WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *at a small advance for cash or approved credit.* August 5—3m.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE.
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831.—tf

A. H. HOGE

HAS lately received a good assortment of Britannia Tea Setts: Astral, Suspending, Reflecting, and Chamber Lamps; Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers; Ivory handled Knives and Forks; Table Castors; Brass Stair Rods; Brass and Bell Metal Kettles; Percussion Caps; Locks, Latches, Window Frame Pullies, Hinges, and Shutter Fasteners; Cam's Tools; Eastern made Bench and Moulding Planes; Cast Steel Hand, Pannel, Ripping and Back Saws; Plated and Tinned Saddlery; &c. &c. which are offered at low prices, at No. 132 Liberty street, opposite Market street.
October 4—2mo.

FOR SALE,

ON accommodating terms, a STEAM COTTON FACTORY, situated in Bardstown, Ky. distant thirty-seven miles from Louisville.—The building is of brick, finished in the best manner; the machinery is of good quality, and in good order, having been in operation but eighteen months. Connected with the Cotton Machinery, are double setts of WOOL CARDS, capable of carding near *Two Hundred pounds per day*. The purchaser will meet with A BARGAIN. An inventory of the whole machinery can be seen on application to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
October 7—1mo.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the estate of Patrick Gorman, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against the estate, are requested to present the same, duly authenticated, for settlement, to the subscriber. JOHN CHESS.
October 7, 1831.—4t* St. Clair township.

97 KITTS MACKERELL.—*ALSO*, on consignment, from eastern manufactories, Ashton and Delaware TICKINGS; CALICOES. For sale by MOSES ATWOOD.
Corner of Front and Wood streets.
October 7—6t

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh.

Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

THE 21st class Union Canal Lottery will be drawn October 22d. Capitals, $20,000 $10,000. Tickets Five dollars. For prizes apply to the most fortunate of venders,

S. J. SYLVESTER,
16 Exchange buildings.

Orders from abroad, enclosing five dollars and upwards, need not be *post-paid*.

Sylvester sold the $10,000 dollar prize, whole ticket, in the 19th class Union Canal Lottery.
Oct. 11.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under $5	2
Virginia paper	1	Pottsville	2
Camden	1	Wilksbarre	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
New York city, gen.	1	Scioto	3
Delaware	½ to 1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Maryland, gen.	½ to 1	Urbana Bk.	3
Natchez	5	Michigan	3
Louisiana	5	South Carolina	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	Georgia and N. C.	4
Canton	2	Canada	4
		Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
October 11

PERCUSSION GUNS.—The subscribers have just received from Liverpool, (Engl'd) one case superior twisted and plain SINGLE and DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, to which they invite the attention of those wishing to purchase a superior article of this kind.

SAM'L FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Oct 4—2mo Corner of Wood and Fifth st's

WANTED,
At N. Holmes' Exchange Office,
NO. 53 MARKET STREET,

OLD Bank of Steubenville and Westmoreland Bank Notes, at 25 per cent. discount. Also, $1000 in Notes of the Bank of Upper Canada, at York, from 3 to 4 per cent. discount.—New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont Bank Notes wanted at the lowest rates of exchange. The highest premium given for English Sovereigns, Doubloons, and French Gold. Holders of any of the above notes or gold will find it their interest to call at No. 33 Market street, before they dispose of them, and ascertain the rates of exchange. Sept 30—2m

CAME, some time ago, to the farm of the subscriber, in Pitt township, a small DARK RED COW, with some white spots, crumpled horns and short tail. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. WM. ARTHURS.
October 11—3t

To Millers and Flour Manufacturers!!

FOR SALE

THE New Allegheny-town STEAM GRIST MILL, built last year, running two pair of four feet French Burrs, a Country and Merchant Bolting Machine of a superior quality. She is situated at the intersection of Robinson and Craig streets, and from her vicinity to the canal is well adapted to carry on a considerable business. Being situated in a lot 110 feet by 80, there is room enough for the erection of all necessary buildings. To those engaged in the above business such a situation seldom occurs; and, from her known good character, she must always command a large share of public patronage. Possession will be given on the first of April, 1832. For further particulars inquire at the premises, where all necessary information will be given.

N. B.—Plenty of MACHINE CUT LATHS, of a superior quality, for sale. Sept 25—tf

JOHN I. KAY & CO,
Booksellers & Stationers,
51 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

COUNTRY merchants and others supplied with articles in their line on the most reasonable terms. Oct 4—8t

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names* of the *manufacturers*, which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

Received by late arrrvals, and for sale by
DOBBIN & IRWIN:

20 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR;
40 bags Green Havana COFFEE;
20 tons PIG LEAD;
10 bbls. WATER LIME;
53 DRY SPANISH HIDES;
30 packs BUFFALO ROBES;
80 thousand COMMON SEGARS;
20 dozen PAINTED BUCKETS.
Pittsburgh, October 11—tf

Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

FIFTEEN per cent. of the capital stock of the Association will be paid to the Stockholders respectively, or their legal representatives, on or after the 17th instant, being the fifth dividend, amounting to eighty-five per cent. By order of the Committee. GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—3w. *Agent.*

G. MERRITT, DENTIST,

NO. 50 FOURTH STREET, between Market and Wood, adjoining the offices of Dr. Simpson and Dr. E. Merritt. Sept 30—3mo

IRON WIRE—Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory—of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN, No. 108 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—tf

FIRST PITTSBURGH HOSE COMPANY.

EXTRACT from the minutes of the first Pittsburgh Hose Company, adopted at an extra meeting, held at the Masonic Hall, on the 7th instant.

"Whereas, the City Councils, in 1830, did appropriate money for certain purposes, as applied for by this company, which money they have not been able to obtain from the present councils—it is, therefore,

"*Unanimously resolved*, That the committee appointed at a former meeting, to lay before the councils of this city a statement of the wants of this company, be directed to inform the councils, that the comfort and convenience of the company make those wants indispensable before the coming inclement season, and that unless an appropriation be made before the first Monday in November next, to enable this company to procure those wants, that the company will then consider itself *dissolved;* and, that this resolution be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in all the public papers of the city."

JOHN McFADEN, *President.*
R. C. POMEROY, *Secretary.*
October 14, 1831.—3t

"Prize Selling Office."
UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 21, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 22D OF OCTOBER, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,505	1,505
5		1,000	5,000
5		500	2,500
5		400	2,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
35		100	3,500
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
51		30	1,530
102		25	2,550
102		20	2,040
1479		10	14,790
11475		5	57,375
34230 tickets.			$136,880

Tickets $5 00. Halves $2 50. Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Oct. 14

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 21 for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

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102		25	2,550
102		20	2,040
1479		10	14,790
11475		5	57,375
34220 tickets.			$136,880

Tickets $5. Halves $2 50. Quarters $1 25.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
October 14, 1831

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11475		5	57,375
34,220 Tickets			$136,880

Tickets $5. Halves $2,50. Quarters $1,25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
October 14, 1831.

FOR SALE!

THE THREE LOTS AND DWELLING HOUSE in Lawrenceville, adjoining the farm of Mr. Ewalt. The house is two story and a frame, built and finished in the best manner, and the whole presents as desirable a situation as any in this neighborhood. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Allegheny-Town.

ARCHIBALD LAMONT.
October 11—w3t

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33½	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	do
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at George'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;
OR, LIQUID OPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs—recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c.; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine*, and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞ This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time JACOB PETERSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞ "Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the best of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since. SAMUEL M. BROOKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞ For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 31 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

May 13, 1831—w1y

A CIDULAT'D LEMON & ROSE DROPS; Iceland, Peppermint and Hoarhound Lozenges; French Jujube Paste, or Pectoral Gum, for Coughs, &c.; Fine Antique Oils; Otto of Roses; Powder Puffs in gilt paper boxes; Pomatum; Aromatic Vinegar; Cut Glass Smelling Bottles; Preston's Aromatic Smelling Salts, for headache, &c. Cologne Water; Rectified Bear's Oil and Macassar Oil, for the hair; with a general assortment of French Cosmetics and Perfumery, just received and for sale at the corner of Sixth and Wood strts.

Oct 4—w3 B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of the direction contained in the last will and testament of Thomas Wilson, late of the county of Allegheny, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 18th of October, 1831, all that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situated on the Monongahela river, in Elizabeth township, adjoining land of Samuel Wiley, John M'Connell, and Moses Curry, on the road from M'Keesport to Elizabethtown, about one mile from Elizabethtown, containing about one hundred and forty acres of land, of which about 40 acres are cleared, with an orchard containing a variety of fruit-trees.

There is erected on said farm a story log house, a double barn, and other buildings. *Also*—at the same time and place, one other piece of ground, situated on the road from Elizabeth to Uniontown, one mile from Elizabethtown, containing about one and one half acres, on which is a valuable coal bank.

TERMS.—One third in cash, one third in one year, and the balance in two years from the sale.

FREDERICK ROADS, Admr.
Cum testamento annexo.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS WILSON, deceased, late of Elizabeth township, are requested to make payment; and those having claims against said estate, to present the same duly attested for settlement, to FREDERICK ROADS,
Admr. Cum test. annex.

Elizabeth township, Oct. 7—3

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Pittsburgh, October 5, 1831.—The Principal Assessors lately elected for 1832, in the different townships, wards and districts of the county of Allegheny, are requested to meet at the Commissioners' Office in the city of Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to fix upon a regular valuation on the several items of property made taxable by the laws of this commonwealth. By the Board. D. DRENNEN,
Oct 7—3t Cl'k to Commiss'rs A. C.

POETRY.

From an Irish paper.

MOISTURE—A DITHYRAMBIC ODE.

The rain's come at last!—
And 'tis pouring so fast,
As if to pay up the arrears of the past;
While the clouds on the wind
Press on thicker and thicker,
As if they'd a mind
To disgorge all their liquor.

Let them patter away—
There's a toper to-day [clay:
That will take their whole tonnage to moisten his
Yea, though they keep up
For a fortnight their dropping,
He won't flinch a cup,
Nor require any mopping.

Yes; earth that was curst
With a vehement thirst,
In drinking so eager you'd fancy he'd burst,
And his hot chappy lips—
How he smacks them together!
As he gulps, tastes, and sips
The delicious wet weather.

See the beautiful flowers,
How they soak in the showers, [bowers.
That plash on the meadows or splash through the
Leaves, blossoms, and shoots,
Quaff with succulent mouth;—
And the fibres and roots,
Are imbibing the South.

The farmer's nice ear
Distinctly can hear [cheer;
The growth of his crops through their bacchanal
And the boozy potatoes
Cry out, under cover,
"With elbow room treat us,
Arrah! neighbors, lie over."

The horses and cows,
Neglecting to brouze, [rouse.
Stand still while they give their parched lips a ca-
And the indolent sheep
Their frieze jackets unbutton,
While with rain drops they steep
Their half roasted mutton.

The birds of the air,
Seem little to care,
If the summer should never again take up fair;
For they're dabbling like snipes,
And rejoicing together,
When the quail tunes his pipes
To wet weather! wet weather!

The ducks and the drakes
Spread their feathers in flakes,
And dabble their bellies in stable-yard lakes,
And nothing on earth
Can be half so absurd
As the bibulous mirth
Of the pond-loving bird.

In brief, to sum up—
All things seem to sup
New vigor from nature's most bountiful cup;
While the sky dropping rain,
And the sun shining southerly,
Make the country again
Look good-natured and motherly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN PAPERS.

From the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.

Cure of Hydatids in Cattle.—Hydatids or water in the head, as it is termed, is a disease common amongst young sheep, and it is also sometimes to be found amongst cattle. The hydatid is an animal, though apparently one of very imperfect organization, being liquid, and having the appearance of water, contained in a globular vesicle.—When the hydatid is in the brain in sheep, there are various methods of cure resorted to by shepherds and others.* But when it is in the same place in cattle, even the attempt at an operation is rare; and hence cattle which have once become affected with the disease are generally allowed to fall victims to it. Mr. Ritchie, farmer at Castlelaw, near Pennycuick, in Mid-Lothian, about three years ago, performed an operation on a steer about a year and a half old, which was attended with the most satisfactory results; for, from the period which has elapsed since the operation was performed, the result of the operation and subsequent state of the animal have been fully observed. The steer was grazing, along with other cattle, when it was first observed to be affected, which was about the beginning of August. The first symptoms which it exhibited were, that it had a dull and stupid appearance, and could not follow the other cattle in grazing round the enclosure; ultimately it would hang down its head, turn it to one side, and in a short time show very similar motions and symptoms to those exhibited by sheep laboring under the like disease. It became progressively worse, and could not seek or take food in proper quantity, in consequence of which, about the middle of October, it had become quite emaciated. Mr. Ritchie now conceived that the animal was past all hope of recovery. The skull on a part of the forehead was soft, and the whole symptoms of the animal fully convinced Mr. Ritchie that the disease was hydatids, and he resolved to make an attempt at cure, by inserting an iron through the soft place of the skull into the seat of the disease, in order to allow the contents of the hydatid to flow out.—For this purpose, he got a small rod of iron made in form and size like a goose's quill, sharpened at the point.

Having had the animal put in a proper position, with the head firmly secured, the point of the iron, which was made red hot, was inserted into the soft part of the skull to the depth of about an inch and a half. Immediately on the instrument being withdrawn, a liquid, having the appearance of water, issued from the orifice, and continued to do so, until near an English pint had been discharged. After this liquid had discontinued running, a substance of a whitish appearance presented itself at the orifice. But as Mr. Ritchie had seen the operation performed on sheep affected with this disease, he at once knew that this was the envelope or bag which had contained the hydatid, and he accordingly pulled it out. The wound was covered with a piece of cloth, on which was put a little tar, to prevent the air from getting into it, and to facilitate the healing of the part. This completed the whole operation. There were other steers of the same age and breed as the one in question, which were all grazed together on the same pasture.

After the period of performing this operation, they were all kept on for about one year and nine months, when they were sold; and then, notwithstanding that the one upon which the operation had been performed, had been so emaciated and dispirited from the effects of the disease, it was now the best of the whole.

* In No. IX. (Vol. II. p. 496) of this Journal, an account was given of the cure of this disease in a young sheep by trepanning. The method generally resorted to by shepherds, however, as being simplest, readiest, and in the majority of cases successful, is inserting a wire up the nostril into the hydatid in the brain, so as to open a passage to allow the liquid to run out. In a pretty extensive application of this method recently in the vicinity of Edinburgh, it has been very successful.

Court of Chancery.—The Lord Chancellor took his seat at 9 o'clock, to proceed with cause petitions.

Thellusson vs. *Woodford.*—Sir E. Sugden appeared in support of a petition on behalf of Mr. Charles Thellusson, a grandson of the late Mr. Thellusson, and the person beneficially interested in his accumulating property; the object of which petition was, that Mr. Charles Thellusson should have permission to reside for a portion of the year on the estate at Broadsworth, which was ultimately intended to come into his possession, and which was now maintained at a very considerable annual expense. The trustees of the property kept up an establishment on the estate—they themselves resided there for about six weeks in the year—they invited whom they pleased to partake of the hospitalities of the place; but they would not permit the petitioner to visit them, although his health required the benefit of country air, and that establishment was maintained for his benefit.

His Lordship was of opinion that the words of Mr. Thelusson's will would not justify him in making an order for the residence of the petitioner at present on the estate; but he considered it a crying scandal, that while the trustees and the friends enjoyed the advantages of the place, the heir should be precluded from residing there.—With regard to the accumulation of Mr. Thellusson's property, his Lordship said he remembered that it was calculated by competent persons, that it would, about the present time, amount to seventy millions; and serious apprehensions were entertained by some that such an accumulation of wealth in the hands of an individual, would be dangerous to the state; *but such had been the laudable and the successful exertions of various parties engaged in the management of the property*, that there was no longer any ground of alarm, as the sum at present accumulated did not exceed three hundred thousand pounds.—*London paper.*

Use of Gold in Cases of Syphilis.—On the 16th of May, Dr. M. Magendie made a very favorable report to the Academy of Sciences of Paris on a work by M. Legrand on this subject. The author establishes that gold acts favorably on the digestive organs, without weakening the patient, and at the same time produces no exhilaration of spirits. There are four methods in which it may be advantageously administered; 1st, metallic gold reduced to a state of extreme division; 2d, the oxide of chloride with potash; 3d, the oxide of gold with tin; 4th, the perchloride of gold and sodium. Of these the last is by far the most powerful. It is applied by mixing three parts of the perchloride of gold and sodium with nine parts of any inert powder, and administered by the way of friction on the tongue, in doses, varying according to circumstances, from 1-30 to 1-3 of a grain per day. As much as a grain has been given with safety, but this requires care. This is the least expensive of all the preparations of gold. Next to this in strength is the oxide precipitated by tin, then the oxide precipated by potash, and lastly, the gold in a state of division, which is the mildest, and at the same time the surest form under which it is administered. It is obtained by dissolving one part of perchloride of gold in fifteen parts of distilled water, and then pouring into it little by little a solution of four parts of proto-sulphate of iron, in sixteen parts of distilled water, until there is no longer any precipitate produced. The precipitates are then collected and preserved for use. This is administered by friction on the tongue, in doses, from one quarter of a grain to four grains per day. It may also be administered internally in a spoonful of conserve of any kind.—The oxides are employed in the same manner, but in doses of 1-10 of a grain to one and a half or two grains per day. They are more frequently given internally, either in six pills of six grains of oxide, with sixty grains of extract of mezereon, or any other extract of a milder character, divided into sixty pills, of which from one to ten are taken fasting, in a gradually increasing ratio, or in lozenges made of six grains of the oxides, with one ounce of powdered white sugar, divided into sixty tablets, to be taken in the same manner. The work, which makes a tolerably thick octavo volume, contains very copious illustrations of the subject, and also of the danger of the use of mercury, of which the examples are striking and well reported. M. Magendie, in conclusion, bestowed high praise on the assiduity and research of M. Legrand, and considered that he had established the beneficial nature of his remedy, although in administering it great attention must be paid to regulate the doses according to the strength and constitution of the patient. The work has been published some years, but has only lately attracted the attention of the Academy.

Preservative against Small-Pox and Measles.—On the 13th of June a letter was read from M. Remy, a physician at Chatillon, detailing some experiments which he recently made on chloride of lime as a preservative against the small-pox.—During the last autumn he had observed that out of some hundred individuals whom he had vaccinated, nearly five sixths had not taken the infection properly; whereas in the spring, although he had used matter precisely similar, every case succeeded. He then recollected that during the autumn he had constantly carried in his waistcoat pocket a small packet of chloride of lime, and felt convinced that the non-reception of the virus must have been occasioned by that circumstance. He therefore, in a village where the small-pox was raging with such violence that there only remained twelve individuals subject to the infection who had not been attacked, caused those twelve to be washed twice a week with a solution of chloride of lime, and gave them at the same time two drops of the solution in a glass of *eau sucree*. Two of them had a slight eruption, similar to a vaccine which has not taken well; the other ten remained constantly with patients suffering from the small-pox, without the least symptoms of illness. In another village where the small-pox raged, there were fifteen individuals liable to take it; ten of them were subjected to a similar treatment, and wholly escaped the malady; two of the other five caught the complaint. The same treatment was tried on four individuals under the influence of the small-pox; the result was an increase of inflammatory symptoms, which were removed by bleeding; the progress of the eruption appeared arrested, the pustules remained in the same state as when first washed with the solution, and then dried away very slowly. This letter was referred to M. M. Megendie and Serres. On the 20th June, M. Chevalier reminded the Academy that he was the first who had suggested the use of chloride of lime as a preservative against the small-pox, long before the experiments of M. Remy. He also stated that the chloride of lime might likewise be used as a protection against the measles, by keeping in the chamber of the child whom it was desired to preserve from infection, a saucer of dry chloride of lime, renewed from time to time, and dipping its shirts in a solution of one ounce of concentrated liquid chloride in twelve quarts of water.

Cholera Morbus.—On the 20th June a letter was read from Dr. Foy, an eminent physician at Warsaw, the contents of which tend to prove that whatever may be the contagious properties of this disorder, their effect mainly depends upon the predisposition produced by the constitution and habits of those exposed to their influence. Habitual intemperance, disorderly living, and want of cleanliness, will generally expose those addicted to them to the immediate attacks of the disease, while the contrary habits will almost invariably be found preservatives. Dr. Foy imagines that the cholera has its seat in the spinal nervous system, and that all the functions of the skin being impeded, their restoration to their natural activity is indispensable to a cure; hence in the Russian soldiers, whose habits are disgustingly dirty, and whose skin Dr. Foy tells us was, in many instances, covered with filth of more than a twelfth of an inch in thickness, the disease generally terminated fatally. Dr. Foy exposed himself in every manner to the infection; he infused into his own veins the blood of an individual at the point of death from cholera; inhaled the breath of patients suffering under the disease; and tasted the matter ejected from their stomachs, without sustaining any injury from the experiment beyond a slight nausea and head-ache. Dr. Foy's letter was accompanied by official certificates, affording guarantees of his experience and credibility. He also stated that the use of the tincture of *nux vomica* had been unsuccessful, but that some practitioners had lately used, with good effect, chloride diluted with water.

Antique Sculpture.—A few days since, the workmen employed in making a trench on the ramparts of Soissons, in France, discovered an antique group in white marble, which represents a Roman, assisting an infant to ascend a mound. The Minister of Public Works has given orders for the preservation of this curious monument.

LETTER FROM A TRAVELLER.

No person acquainted with the early history of the colonies, will leave Hartford, Connecticut, without visiting the famous Charter Oak, which is, at once, an ornament to the present and a memorial of a past generation. It stands on the north declivity of a rising ground, the site of the ancient mansion house of the Wyllys family, the 'perpetual secretaries' of Connecticut Colony. In 1687, Sir Edmund Andross, Governor of New England, demanded the surrender of the Charter of the Colony. The Legislature being in session, a debate on that demand ensued, and was prolonged until evening, when, at a concerted signal, the lights were at once extinguished without noise or confusion, and the charter privately seized by Captain Wadsworth, a member from Hartford, who secreted it in the hollow of the tree since so celebrated.—Capt. W. then hastened back to his seat and when the candles were relighted the charter being missing, the debate ceased. At a suitable time afterward, the charter was restored to the colonial executive, and is still preserved in the archives of the State. The tree now measures on the ground, 35 feet in circumference. The hollow in its trunk formerly visible near the ground, is now closed.—Tradition says, that on the first settlement of the place, when Mr. Wyllys, the original settler, was felling the trees in his lot, the Indians who were hutted in the interval near him, begged that his laborers might spare that tree, as it indicated to them the proper season for planting their corn. The Indians' rule was to plant their corn when the leaf of the oak was as large as a mouse's ear, and at their request the tree was spared, to become afterward the faithful depository of the chartered rights of that ancient State.

The form of the tree is extremely elegant, and its foliage remarkably rich and exuberant. About 4 or 5 feet from the ground an enlargement of the trunk commences, and gradually increases until it meets the surface, which causes its enormous size when measured on the ground.

The great distinction of Hartford, that which has rendered its name familiar as a household word, through our whole country, is the Convention of New England delegates, which met here on the 15th December, 1814. A cloud of unmerited obloquy for a long time hung over the pure, disinterested, and ardent patriots, who composed this Convention; but the sun of truth has at length burst through the dense mass, shedding a flood of living light upon their characters and motives, till scarcely a man of intelligence can be found, hardy enough to say that a more wise, able, and honest body of statesmen has ever assembled in this country since the Continental Congress. A correct estimate of the motives of the members of that Convention can be formed only from a recollection of the condition of our nation at that time. None are so regardless of truth as to pretend that any acts were perpetrated, or even any measures *recommended*, which were in violation either of the laws or constitution. No pretence was advanced that Massachusetts had a right to *nullify* the Act of Congress declaring war with Great Britain. No threat was uttered of resistance by force to the collection of taxes for carrying on that war. These glories were reserved for the heroes of South Carolina.

War with Great Britain had been raging more than two years. Defeat, disaster, and disgrace had followed every *military* expedition planned by the cabinet. *Hull, Dearborn, Winchester,* and *Wilkinson,* had all failed in their attempts to conquer Canada. The Government was weak—the Cabinet discordant—and the people distrustful and despondng. Taxes were heavy and oppressive, our revenue cut off, and our treasury bankrupt.—Our powerful and irritated enemy, after the pence on the continent, assailed our shores with redoubled numbers, and planted his standard in various quarters of our territory. A mere handful of his troops, as it were in defiance and in derision, penetrated more than 300 miles from the ocean, to the very capitol of our country, put to flight our rulers, and with fire and sword laid waste the metropolis of our country. The shameful disaster at Bladensburgh, the capture of Washington and the sacking and pillage of Alexandria, excited a universal and deep sensation of humiliation and dismay. Admiral Cochrane at that time communicated to President Madison the intention of the British commanders to visit our other cities, and to retaliate on them, as he pretended, our burning of the Canadian town of Newark. Our national rulers were in consternation, and were conscious of *their inability* to defend our soil and repel the enemy; and on the first of September, 1814, President Madison, after he had assembled himself together, after his flight from Washington, issued his proclamation, making known the ferocious menace of Admiral Cochrane, and calling on the *People* and the STATES to *defend themselves.* The cry was "save himself who can"—though our constitution makes it the duty of our national government to defend the country; but the government was helpless and in despair.

In the summer of that same year the war had been brought within our borders. Castine had been captured, and the intelligence received of a further meditated invasion called for immediate measures of defence. The extensive sea-board was furnished with a few nominal fortresses, but, the troops of the United States having been withdrawn to Canada, they were unprovided with men and munitions of war. What then was to be done? Were the people of New England quietly to suffer the enemy to occupy our cities, and levy forced contributions?

Under these circumstances, the Executive of Massachusetts, having sent detachments to the most exposed points, and ordered the whole militia to be in readiness, thought proper to convene the Legislature, and communicate to them his views of the approaching danger and embarrassments. The militia of this and of the contiguous maritime States being generally well appointed, trained to the same habits of discipline, and attached to their officers, the opinion became prevalent that those States might concert a plan for their defence, which would not only add greatly to their security, but actually conduce to the safety and economy of the nation, if any expedient could be devised whereby they might be allowed to defray the expense, by retaining or receiving back a portion of the revenue raised among themselves. Accordingly, on the 16th of October, the resolution authorising the calling of a Convention at Hartford, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 260 yeas to 30 nays. The objects of the Convention were declared in the resolution to be, "to confer upon the best means of preserving our resources, and of defence against the enemy; and to devise and suggest for adoption, by the New England States, such measures as they may deem expedient; and also to take measures, if they shall think it proper, for procuring a convention of delegates from all the United States, in order to revise the constitution thereof, and more effectually to secure the support and attachment of all the people, by placing all upon the basis of fair representation."

The design of the proposed Convention is still more definitely expressed in the following extract from the circular letter, written under an order of the General Court, by the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House, to the Executives of of other States:—"The general objects of the proposed Conference are, first, to deliberate upon the dangers to which the eastern section of the Union is exposed by the course of the war, and which there is too much reason to believe will thicken around them in its progress, and to devise, if practicable, means of security and defence, which may be consistent with the preservation of their resources from total ruin, and adapted to their *local situation*, mutual relations and habits, and NOT REPUGNANT TO THEIR OBLIGATIONS AS MEMBERS OF THE UNION."

The Convention continued in session from the 15th of December till the 5th of the ensuing January, and on the day before their adjournment published a long report, which concluded by recommending two resolutions, urging the State Governments to solicit the consent of the United States to an arrangement, whereby the defence of the territory should be placed in the hands of the States. This was the substance of the resolutions, and it was also the substance of a law, incredible and unlooked for as it certainly was, which was enacted by the national government on the 27th day of January, 1815, which approximated so nearly to all that Massachusetts and Connecticut had requested, that had it been enacted in an earlier stage of the war, there would, in all probability, never have existed either a misunderstanding with the national government concerning the militia, nor a Hartford Convention. The Convention further recommended that the States should propose several amendments to the Constitution for adoption by the State Legislatures.—Their report was regularly, and without delay, promulgated to the Legislature, from whom they received their authority, and accepted by a vast majority, (159 to 48.)

The defensive objects of the Convention were fortunately obtained, however, before their suggestions could be acted upon. While the delegates were in session, the necessity for protection was removed by the unexpected arrangement of a treaty of peace by our Commissioners at Ghent; and the recommendations of the Convention of course fell to the ground with the necessity which gave rise to them.

This is in brief a true history of the famous Hartford Convention. Though its objects were the *defence* of the country and the *preservation* of the *Union*, its authors were for party purposes loaded with calumnies.—*Salem Register.*

From the Encyclopædia Americana.

GENERAL LINCOLN.

Lincoln, Benjamin, an eminent American revolutionary general, born at Hingham, Massachusetts, January 23, O. S., 1733. Until the age of forty years, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and, at the commencement of our revolutionary struggle, in 1775, he held the office of lieutenant-colonel of militia. He was elected a member of the provincial congress, one of the secretaries of that body, and also a member of the committee of correspondence. The council of Massachusetts appointed him a brigadier, in 1776, and soon after, a major-general, when he employed himself industriously in arranging and disciplining the militia, at the head of a body of whom, he joined the main army at New York, in October. By the recommendation of General Washington, congress appointed him a major-general in the continental forces. He commanded a division or detachment in the main army, under the Commander-in-Chief, for several months, during which period he was placed in difficult situations. The Commander-in-Chief, in July, 1775, despatched General Lincoln to the northern army, under Gates, to assist in opposing Bargoyne. Stationed at Manchester, in Vermont, Lincoln received and organized the New England militia, as they joined him. A detachment of 500 men from his troops, under Colonel Brown, surprised the English at the landing at lake George, took 200 batteaux, with 293 men, and released 100 American prisoners. He then joined General Gates's army, of which he was second in command. He was wounded in the leg, and his wound confined him at Albany for several months. After suffering the removal of a part of the main bone, he was conveyed to his residence at Hingham. In the following August, he repaired to the head-quarters of General Washington, and was designated by Congress to conduct the war in the southern department. He arrived at Charleston, in December, 1778, when he found his duties on that station to be of the most difficult nature. An army was to be formed, organized, and supplied, that he might be enabled to contend with a veteran enemy. General Prevost arrived with a fleet and nearly 3,000 British troops, about the 28th of December, and, having defeated a small American force, under General Howe, took possession of Savannah. With the design of protecting the upper part of Georgia, Lincoln proceeded to Augusta in April; but the British commander, Prevost, marching upon Charleston, General Lincoln pursued the same route, and, on arriving at that city, found that the enemy had retired from before it the preceding night. June 19, he attacked about 600 of the enemy, entrenched at Stono Ferry, but was repulsed. French forces arrived with the fleet under count D'Estaing, in the early part of September, 1779. Prevost having repossessed himself of Savannah, an expedition was projected against that place, in conjunction with the French commander. For this purpose, nearly 3000 of the foreign auxiliaries were landed, to which General Lincoln added 1000 men from his own troops. The enemy, however, used every exertion to strengthen the defences, and was reinforced while the commander was preparing the articles of capitulation to D'Estaing. A regular siege was then attempted; but, various considerations urging the necessity of speedy operations, a general assault was made by the combined French and American forces, under D'Estaing and Lincoln, on the morning of the 9th of October. Occurrences entirely accidental frustrated their hopes, and, after planting two standards on the parapets, the allies were repulsed, the French having lost seven hundred, and the Americans two hundred and forty, in killed and wounded.

After this unfortunate, but bold assault, General Lincoln entered Charleston, and, in order to put it in a proper posture of defence, importuned Congress for a reinforcement of regular troops, with additional supplies; but his requisitions were but partially granted. General Sir Henry Clinton arrived in February, 1780, and, having debarked a strong force in the neighborhood, encamped before the American lines, March 30. Notwithstanding the great superiority of the enemy, General Lincoln determined to attempt the defence of his post, and, accordingly, to a demand of unconditional surrender, returned an immediate refusal, but was obliged to capitulate, May 12, by the discontent of the troops and the inhabitants, the great superiority of numbers on the part of the enemy, and the expenditure of his provisions and ammunition, after a constant cannonade had been kept up for a month. For a fortnight previous to the surrender, he had not undressed to sleep. His reputation was too firmly established to be shaken by a disasterous termination of his southern campaign, and credit was given him for having for three months withstood the power of the British commanders, and so effectually retarded the execution of their future plans. Owing to the delay, North Carolina was saved for the rest of the year 1780. In November following, General Lincoln was exchanged for General Phillips, who had been taken prisoner at Saratoga. In the campaign of 1781, Lincoln commanded a division, and at Yorktown performed a conspicuous part. At that place, the army of Cornwallis capitulated to the combined forces of France and America, on similar terms to those which had been granted to General Lincoln at Charleston. On the latter was conferred the office of receiving the submission and directing the distribution of the conquered troops; and the day succeeding the surrender, his services were commended in the general order of the Commander-in-Chief. In October, 1781, he was appointed by Congress Secretary of War, still retaining his military rank. He tendered his resignation of this office three years afterwards, which was received by Congress, with an expression of their approbation of his conduct both in the field and cabinet.—General Lincoln then retired to his farm. In the year 1786-7, the Governor of Massachusetts appointed him commander of a body of militia, despatched to suppress the insurrection conducted by Shays and Day, in that state. His dexterity and vigor in this transaction happily effected the object in view, with very little bloodshed, a few persons only being killed in a slight skirmish. In May, 1787, he was elected lieutenant governor of his native state. He was a member of the convention for ratifying the federal constitution, and, in the summer of 1788, was appointed by President Washington collector of the port of Boston. He was a member of the American academy of arts and sciences, and of the Massachusetts historical society, to the publications of both of which he contributed. He died in 1810.

It is currently reported (says the Macon Telegraph of the 9th ult., in some of the upper counties, that Gov. Gilmer's Guard have, without the intervention of Judge or Jury, lately put to death three Indians, by shooting, for digging gold on the Cherokee land. We must hope, for the sake of humanity, the feelings of our people, and the character of the State, that this cannot be true; but, when we reflect how much all these have lately and frequently been outraged, in the same quarter, and by the same men, we cannot help fearing the worst.

From the National Intelligencer.

Availing myself of the liberality you have extended to the productions of political opponents, and encouraged by the previous course of your respectable journal, I shall ask the favor of you, occasionally, to publish such brief notices of the course of events as the friends of Mr. Wirt may consider due to the new relation he now holds to the people of the United States. Nominated by a large and respectable party for the first office in the gift of the people of the United States, pressed upon him without his knowledge and without solicitation, he has considered that "in a government like ours, no citizen is at liberty to reject such a nomination upon personal considerations." Mr. Wirt is now a candidate for the high office of President of the United States; and however this nomination may be received at present with apparent indifference, by the friends of Gen. Jackson, it will not be many months before they will see and feel that he is the most powerful opponent who is, has been, or will be presented.

Mr. Wirt is a man of unquestionable integrity, of high literary reputation, and of unsullied private character. Deeply versed in the laws of this, and familiar with the codes of all the modern nations of Europe; well acquainted with the laws of nations and justly distinguished as one of the most profound constitutional lawyers in our country, where is there a man in the nation who would do more honor to that exalted station? It may confidently be said, there is not one. It is not my intention to disparage the two distinguished gentlemen who have been placed before the public for the office of President. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay have done much to elevate the character of our country, and deserve any honors that can be conferred upon them. It is not my intention to pluck a laurel from the brow of either; but I would rather rejoice that our country can boast of so many conspicuous and illustrious citizens.

The present Chief Magistrate of the United States is in a minority, if all the elements of opposition could be combined; he is now practising upon the maxim of *divide and conquer.* He has violated all his professions and principles; disappointed his misguided and disinterested friends; and by the pursuasions of a knot of office-holders, is grasping at a second election, with as much avidity as Napoleon ever sought the capital of France. A large portion of the people of this country believe that he has already produced a deterioration of morals in the community, impaired the moral sense, and lessened the national character at home and abroad: and in a word, that the safety of the institutions of the country depend upon his being held to his solemn pledges to serve but one term. If there is any sincerity in his own professions, it would be rendering him a favor to allow him to retire to his favorite Hermitage. There are a portion of the American people (of whom I am one,) who do not wish to distress him, or afflict the country. It is due alike to himself and the country, that his favorite doctrine of rotation in office should be exemplified in his own case. Those who desire to produce this result must no longer close their eyes to the fact that neither Mr. Clay nor Mr. Calhoun can be elected. Painful as it is to give up a political friend, a patriotic sacrifice must be, however, made by the friends of both these gentlemen.

The Anti-Masonic party can now number five hundred thousand votes. Mr. Calhoun is considered an *ultra* on Southern doctrines, and Mr. Clay as much an *ultra* on the other side. The friends of these two gentlemen constitute a majority of Virginia; their parties are composed of elements that can never unite; they are antipodes of each other. The present Executive has no delinquent principles, nor system of policy, except only to secure his election, and divide the offices and treasury among his friends.

The Opposition want a rallying point; they want some man upon whom to concentrate all their forces, to relieve the country of this reign of terror. There is, perhaps, in the whole Union, not a single individual so well calculated to satisfy all parties as Mr. Wirt. He possessed the confidence of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams, and retained the undiminished respect of the former venerated patriot to the end of his glorious life, and now enjoys that of the latter. He was associated in the cabinet with both Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay, and it is believed is on the best terms with both of them.—He is known to be on the most friendly relations with Mr. Webster, and was the friend and protege of Mr. Jefferson. Jackson has always been in Virginia a sort of "choice of evils," as he has been termed, and succeeded by availing himself of the geographical prejudices against Mr. Adams. The large and respectable party recently assembled at Baltimore, have displayed much forsight and patriotism, in the selection of this eminent citizen. His talents will do honor to any nomination, and his fame and character will never cause the blush of shame to crimson any man's cheek. Anti-Masonry, however it may be condemned and ridiculed by those who do not know the depth of its foundation, will soon root out Jacksonism in Maine and New Hampshire; has already detached Vermont from Mr. Clay; and Massachusetts and Connecticut will soon follow. It is now believed that it controls a majority of New York and Pennsylvania.

Seeing this as the basis of Mr. Wirt's political strength, it is only requisite to follow it up with the National Republican nomination in December, and it needs no prophet to see that the downfall of Jacksonism is written on the wall. The serious obstacle to Mr. Clay's success is presented by the gross deception which the demagogues of the Jackson party have practised upon the people, in regard to his character and principles. It is impossible for them or their deluded but honest followers to abandon Jackson for Clay. The deep rooted prejudice against the latter, and their own love of consistency, present an insuperable bar. These people have only engaged for one voyage with Jackson, and they have seen that he has had the ship of state so near Scylla and Charybdis, that they are disposed to take a new commander. Having before deserted Mr. Clay's ship, they cannot go back. Mr. Calhoun, whose genius and character justly excite as much admiration as his patriotic services during the war inspire feelings of gratitude, has, by his recent publication, become a *felo de se*, so far as the Presidency is concerned As soon as it was known that he favored the doctrines advocated by Mr. Hayne, the adroit politicians who hold the leading strings of Jackson, contrived to have him denounced as a *Nullifier*. The followers of the Chief fancied they could see him, like another Hercules, destroying the monster Nullification. The man who has shot men without trial, entered the territories of foreign powers in violation of orders, imprisoned judges, threatened Congress, treated with contempt the Senate tilted against the Supreme Court, denied the constitutionality of the

Official Election Return of Allegheny County, for the year 1831.

DISTRICTS.	SENATE. Johnston	Hays	Craft	ASSEMBLY. Watson	Hilands	Flanegan	Gormly	Davis	Hultz	Kerna	Gilleland	Bayne	Scott	Walker	Stewart	Kerr	SHERIFF. Stewart	Richart	Graham	Baird	Welsh	Peterson	Lecky	CORONER. M'Clelland	Kerr	COMMISSIONER. M'Dowell	Wilson	Patterson	Hilands	Patchell	AUDITOR. Rankin	Hewitt
Pittsburgh, E. Ward	43	138	152	47	39	58	40	62	67	84	123	131	115	121	139	171	6	15	69	89	87	57	139	84	159	32	42	22	70	114	87	149
do. S. Ward	138	248	243	115	27	61	105	155	157	124	124	134	178	237	174	221	4	53	154	171	166	118	157	124	357	42	83	44	155	239	196	254
do. W. Ward	67	97	94	49	42	35	45	52	69	62	72	78	97	97	124	124	3	16	57	103	102	46	55	74	80	5	15	8	45	87	76	74
do. N. Ward	124	197	194	114	42	55	82	120	123	126	126	133	147	151	154	171	3	15	46	85	113	146	146	124	166	13	10	4	19	169	133	149
Northern Liberties	57	97	94	49	47	55	56	72	69	69	72	78	97	97	124	124	3	16	57	103	102	46	55	74	80	5	15	8	45	87	76	74
Pitt'g, Fountain Inn	124	197	194	114	42	55	82	120	123	126	126	133	147	151	154	171	3	15	46	85	113	146	146	124	166	13	10	4	19	169	133	149
do. East Liberty	67	97	94	49	47	55	56	72	69	69	72	78	97	97	124	124	3	16	57	103	102	46	55	74	80	5	15	8	45	87	76	74
Wilkins township	57	97	94	49	47	55	56	72	69	69	72	78	97	97	124	124	3	16	57	103	102	46	55	74	80	5	15	8	45	87	76	74
Plum . .	124	197	194	114	42	55	82	120	123	126	126	133	147	151	154	171	3	15	46	85	113	146	146	124	166	13	10	4	19	169	133	149
Versailles .	57	97	94	49	47	55	56	72	69	69	72	78	97	97	124	124	3	16	57	103	102	46	55	74	80	5	15	8	45	87	76	74
Elizabeth .	124	197	194	114	42	55	82	120	123	126	126	133	147	151	154	171	3	15	46	85	113	146	146	124	166	13	10	4	19	169	133	149
Jefferson .	57	97	94	49	47	55	56	72	69	69	72	78	97	97	124	124	3	16	57	103	102	46	55	74	80	5	15	8	45	87	76	74
Mifflin . .	124	197	194	114	42	55	82	120	123	126	126	133	147	151	154	171	3	15	46	85	113	146	146	124	166	13	10	4	19	169	133	149
St. Clair, M'Cully's	57	97	94	49	47	55	56	72	69	69	72	78	97	97	124	124	3	16	57	103	102	46	55	74	80	5	15	8	45	87	76	74
do. Clay's	124	197	194	114	42	55	82	120	123	126	126	133	147	151	154	171	3	15	46	85	113	146	146	124	166	13	10	4	19	169	133	149
do. Birmingham	57	97	94	49	47	55	56	72	69	69	72	78	97	97	124	124	3	16	57	103	102	46	55	74	80	5	15	8	45	87	76	74
Robinson township	124	197	194	114	42	55	82	120	123	126	126	133	147	151	154	171	3	15	46	85	113	146	146	124	166	13	10	4	19	169	133	149
Moon . .	57	97	94	49	47	55	56	72	69	69	72	78	97	97	124	124	3	16	57	103	102	46	55	74	80	5	15	8	45	87	76	74
Fayette . .	124	197	194	114	42	55	82	120	123	126	126	133	147	151	154	171	3	15	46	85	113	146	146	124	166	13	10	4	19	169	133	149
Findley . .	57	97	94	49	47	55	56	72	69	69	72	78	97	97	124	124	3	16	57	103	102	46	55	74	80	5	15	8	45	87	76	74
Franklin . .	124	197	194	114	42	55	82	120	123	126	126	133	147	151	154	171	3	15	46	85	113	146	146	124	166	13	10	4	19	169	133	149
Ohio . . .	57	97	94	49	47	55	56	72	69	69	72	78	97	97	124	124	3	16	57	103	102	46	55	74	80	5	15	8	45	87	76	74
Ross . . .	124	197	194	114	42	55	82	120	123	126	126	133	147	151	154	171	3	15	46	85	113	146	146	124	166	13	10	4	19	169	133	149
Allegheny Borough	57	97	94	49	47	55	56	72	69	69	72	78	97	97	124	124	3	16	57	103	102	46	55	74	80	5	15	8	45	87	76	74
Pine township	124	197	194	114	42	55	82	120	123	126	126	133	147	151	154	171	3	15	46	85	113	146	146	124	166	13	10	4	19	169	133	149
Deer, East District	57	97	94	49	47	55	56	72	69	69	72	78	97	97	124	124	3	16	57	103	102	46	55	74	80	5	15	8	45	87	76	74
do. West do.	124	197	194	114	42	55	82	120	123	126	126	133	147	151	154	171	3	15	46	85	113	146	146	124	166	13	10	4	19	169	133	149
Indiana township	57	97	94	49	47	55	56	72	69	69	72	78	97	97	124	124	3	16	57	103	102	46	55	74	80	5	15	8	45	87	76	74
Total	682	2504	2260	713	804	788	860	1362	1972	1796	1992	2064	1950	2333	2497	2739	114	461	694	899	1732	1656	2055	2116	3302	129	397	1004	1712	1950	2427	2486

Politics.—We find the following editorial paragraphs in the Washington Telegraph of the 6th instant.

"The nomination of Mr. Wirt must satisfy all that Mr. Clay cannot obtain all the votes opposed to general Jackson. The Journal insists that Mr. Clay is as much an anti-mason as Mr. Wirt. This may be true, but Mr. Clay, nevertheless, cannot obtain the anti-masonic vote. What, then, remains for Mr. Clay to do? The re-election of Mr. Adams was opposed on the ground that Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams under a hope that it would advance his own chances for the Presidency. Mr. Clay asserts he foresaw Gen. Jackson's want of capacity, and put his motives and character upon the issue. What will posterity say, if he now perseveres, and by dividing the opposition, secures the re-election of the present incumbent? Will not the re-election of General Jackson be received by all, and particularly by posterity, as the confirmation of the condemnation of Mr. Clay, and of all those who acted with him in 1825? Will Mr. Clay thus sacrifice himself and his political friends? We do not believe he will.

"What, then, remains to be done? The organization of parties is against Mr. Clay, and against Gen. Jackson; the withdrawal of Mr. Clay, dissolves the organization of the Jackson party, and leaves Gen. Jackson without an apology for continuing a candidate, at the expense of his principle of a single term, so often repeated. Mr. Wirt is not our choice for President. But as between him and Jackson there can be no hesitation. Let it be distinctly understood that Mr. Clay is no longer a candidate. Let those who desire to put an end to the dominion of Kendall, Lewis & Co. enter earnestly and in good faith into a just comparison of public sentiment. Let the next Congress develope the mal-practises of Jacksonism, and we pledge our co-operation, with a firm belief that FACTS will be disclosed which will produce such an effect upon public sentiment as to send General Jackson back to the Hermitage, without a single electoral vote out of the State of Tennessee."

From the Washington Globe. Oct. 8.

The Treasury and the Public Debt.—A leading feature in General Jackson's policy is the speedy extinction of the Public Debt. By the official notices which have just appeared, it will be seen that the new Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. M'Lane, is co-operating heartily in the accomplishment of the President's views. He has already given notice for the payment of six millions of dollars on the 1st of January next; and, we understand he has purchased of the Bank of the United States, on favorable terms, the whole of the Public Debt held by that institution, amounting to several millions: so that the Public Debt which will have been paid off, during the first six months of his administration of the Treasury, will considerably exceed nine millions of dollars.

It will also be perceived, by a notice from the Treasury Department, in this day's paper, that with the double view of saving to the U. S. the interest on the stock which is advertised to be paid off on the 1st of January next, and of accommodating those Stockholders who may find desirable opportunities for investment in the interval, the Secretary of the Treasury has authorised the payment of the principal of such Stock as may be perfected before that time, with the interest to the date of payment.

One word as to the argument of Mr. Berrien, intended to prove that the laws of Congress imposing duties are so framed as to render it impossible to bring the question of their constitutionality before the Supreme Court; and that, therefore, "an act, in its effect and operation, subversive of the principles of the Constitution, may, on its face, be superior to all just exception on that ground." If we are not mistaken, there is a most conclusive reply to this allegation, in the fact, that the first law for laying and collecting duties, the law of 1789, which has never been repealed, —which is the basis of our Revenue System—of which all subsequent laws respecting the Tariff have been expressly acts in amendment; and which subsists, in full force, except in so far as *its details* have been modified by those acts in amendment, has this preamble: "Whereas it is necessary for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, *and the encouragement and protection of manufactures*, that duties be levied on goods, wares and merchandise imported—therefore, &c." Here is a contemporaneous assertion, by the framers of the Constitution itself, of the right and of the necessity under it, to lay duties for the encouragement of manufactures. The preamble containing this assertion is, in fair construction of law, the preamble, not only of the original act, but of all acts amendatory of it, for they constitute one whole.—Under this preamble, then, which so directly asserts the right to levy duties for the protection of manufactures, a case can be made, and submitted to the Supreme Court, and thus, the whole question be tested by a tribunal in which, in this part of the country, happily, (Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Cambreleng's efforts to the contrary notwithstanding,) all parties have entire confidence.—*New York American.*

When we said on Saturday that the sentiments of Mr. Wirt met our entire approbation, we did not mean to vouch for the facts asserted by him as derived from the members of the Anti-Masonic Convention. Upon a second and more deliberate perusal, we do not perceive a sentiment which could not be subscribed to by any man in Virginia. What the effect of this nomination will be on the Presidential contest, it is impossible at present to conjecture. The Globe has commenced an attack on Mr. Wirt. So it does not please the whole hog party. We shall closely watch the various movements on the political chess-board, and keep our readers advised of them.—*Richmond Whig.*

The deep interest felt throughout the United States, in every thing which concerns Chief Justice Marshall, induces us to mention, for the information of his distant friends, that the operation, to which it has been generally known that he was about to submit, was performed yesterday morning, successfully and satisfactorily, in the presence of several eminent professional gentlemen.—*Poulson.*

The Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, has arrived at New York in the packet ship Hannibal from London. The state of his health is not mentioned. We await information on that head from the Richmond Enquirer. We hope to learn that he is well, and we wish him to live for a thousand years, with what Shakspeare calls "an estate of health."—*Nat. Gaz.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the National Gazette.

We have received various London papers down to the 30th August. Advices a day later come from New York. It seems but too probable that the Poles were in the last extremity. The London Times doubts the truth of the accounts given in the Prussian State Gazette, but for reasons which do not strike us as satisfactory. It is not at all unlikely that anarchy prevailed in Warsaw, when the Russians were understood to be near the walls, in the most formidable strength of numbers and artillery. An insurrection is *said* to have broken out in Hungary. We fear that there is more truth in the report that the cholera morbus had invaded Vienna.

From London papers to the 1st September.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reform Bill was dragging slowly along.—The 22d clause was passed on the evening of the 30th August, after a long and tedious debate. The 21st, being the ten pound clause, was passed on the 26th, as originally presented, after many amendments had been proposed and rejected.—The 22d was taken up on the following day, and the discussions upon it lasted during three sittings. Forty clauses remain to be disposed of; and, at the same rate of proceeding, the bill cannot be got through with in the House in less than three months.

Preparations were making at the last dates, for the coronation of King William and Queen Adelaide. A programme of the procession is published in the London Sun of 31st August.

Alexander Dawson, member of Parliament for Louth, died in London on 28th August. He took an active part in the debate on the Reform Bill about ten days before. A London paper says, "he has positively fallen a victim to the excitement and fatigue of the Reform Bill."

Washington Irving transacted business at the office of foreign affairs on the 30th.

London, Aug. 26.—The last report of the Irish Distress Committee has just been published, from which it appears that upwards of 290,000 persons have been rescued from famine by the prompt benevolence of this country. We find, by the balance sheet contained in the appendix, that the sum subscribed amounted to £50,939 19s. 1d. of which only £50 remains in hand to meet contingencies.

London, Aug. 30.—In the House of Lords last night, the Marquis of Londonderry renewed the subject of our foreign relations by asking whether it was true that Prince Leopold had required of the French Government that 10,000 or 12,000 men should remain in Belgium. He called him Prince Leopold, because he was not yet recognised by the foreign Powers. The people of this country, he was persuaded, would never be satisfied while a single French soldier remained in Belgium. His Lordship also alluded to the demolition of the fortresses, which he deprecated in the strongest terms. Lord Grey complained of the course pursued by the noble Marquis, in bringing questions before the House without regular notice, in which the issue of peace or war might be involved. He (Lord Grey) should merely repeat in answer what he had said before, that Marshal Gerard had received orders to retire with his whole force. Whatever circumstances might have since arisen, and whatever events might on them depend, he should at present decline alluding to them at all.

London, Aug. 31.—It seems we were right in our conjectures of yesterday, relative to British troops being about to be sent to Antwerp. An evening paper, the Globe, says that "the accounts from Antwerp state that a British garrison is immediately to be sent to that port, with the consent of all the allied powers."

London, Aug. 31.—*City, twelve o'clock.*—The heaviness which has been for some days hanging over the Money Market, appears rather to increase than otherwise, without, however, any particular reason being assigned for it, if we may except the unfavorable state of affairs in Poland—which, we understand, is confirmed by the accounts which are reported to have been received by the Polish Envoys—and the consequences which are deemed likely to result in Paris, should Warsaw fall into the hands of the Russians.

The quiet of Switzerland is again disturbed.—"At Basle," says an English paper, "every body is under arms. A severe fight had taken place between the troops of the Diet and the peasantry in favor of the Provisional Government, who were assisted from Soleure, &c. and remained masters of the field."

Portsmouth. (Eng.) Aug. 27.—We regret to find that two officers of the Kensington, American corvette, have thought proper to take offence for what they conceived to be a slight passed upon them while on a visit of inspection on board the Caledonia.* It appears these gentlemen went on board the Caledonia in plain clothes, and sent up their cards to the quarter deck. The Lieutenant of the watch being busy in refitting the ship, and observing they were not in uniform, handed their cards to a Midshipman, who was desired to show the gentlemen round the ship. Conceiving, we presume, that an officer of their own rank should have accompanied them, they subsequently sent a letter to the Lieutenant of the watch, demanding satisfaction. This reached the Commander —the Commander handed it to Captain Curzon, by whom it was given to the Admiral, (Sir Edward Codrington,) who enclosed it in a letter to the Admiralty. The two American officers have since had an interview with Captain Curzon, and wished him to withdraw their letter, but it was too late.

* The Caledonia is an 130 gun ship, and is Admiral Codrington's flag ship.

ITALY.

It is said by the Paris Quotidienne, that more troops have been sent into the Roman States, by Austria, without any expression or opposition by France.

HOLLAND.

Emigration continues very great from Rotterdam for the United States of America; within the last month between 400 and 500 persons, principally Germans, have sailed. Two fine ships, the Coral, Capt. Chance, for Baltimore, and the Lewis, Capt. Pike, for New York, will sail, the first on the 4th, and the latter on the 5th of next month. Both carry a great number of emigrants.

BELGIUM.

From the London Courier, August 31.

Brussels, August 31. The French army has commenced its retrograde movement. A great part of it will immediately return to France. The two regiments which are here form the vanguard of a corps which will pass through Brussels.—Another column is to pass through Namur and Mons to Givet and Valenciennes. The amount of the force that is to remain is not yet fixed.

The review of twenty thousand French troops near Tirlemont was very brilliant. The King and the French Princes were received by the troops with repeated cheers. The weather being very favorable, numerous spectators from Brussels and Louvain rendered the scene still more animating.

The King of Belgium has appointed the Sieur Henri Guillaume Theodore Mali to be Consul at New York.

POLAND.

It will be seen by our extracts from the Prussian State Gazette, under the head "Poland," that the gloomy view which we took of the prospects of the Poles are but too correct. The Russians were, at the date of the last accounts, within very few miles of the capital, which was comparatively destitute of resources, and, as it would appear from these accounts, under the control of the mob.—The atrocities which were said to have been committed in Warsaw show but too clearly that the Government no longer possesses the power necessary for the organization and direction of the means which it still retained; and it is but too probable that at this moment the struggles of the patriots of Poland are at an end.—*Courier*, 31st.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Private Correspondence.—Nearer and nearer the thunder-clouds of war approach the Polish capital, and the decided blow must soon be struck.

Paskewitsch's army is reckoned at 70,000 men, and 300 cannon. Rudiger has passed with 20,000 men of his 30,000 across the Vistula; so (if we may believe the Russian notices) the forces of the Russians on the border of the river amounts to 100,000 men. Skrzynecki has scarcely half so many, but if he is not forced to fight in open field, he may reckon on the fortifications before Warsaw, which are well worth 50,000 men!

Warsaw, Aug. 10.—From the latest number of the Cracow Courier, we hear that there was yesterday a very important secret sitting of the two Chambers united, in which a special deputato the General-in-Chief was appointed, with full powers to suspend him in his command if it should be deemed necessary, and provisionally appoint another in his room. This deputation is to consist of two members of the Government, viz: Prince Czartoriski and M. Vincent Niemojowski, the Woiwode Ostrowski, the Castellan Wenzykf, and five members of the Chamber of Deputies.—The deputation proceeded immediately to the army, where it will hold a council of War, and then proceed according to the dictates of its conscience and the welfare of the country.

Aug. 17.—Yesterday and the day before were days of horror. The Patriotic Club, long irritated against the established authorities, and dissatisfied at not seeing General Jankowski condemned to death, at length determined to take violent measures. On the 15th, at 8 P. M., the Club formally demanded that General Skryznecki should be ordered to Warsaw. Hereupon they proceeded to the Castle, where the 200 National Guards scarcely offered any resistance. The seven prisoners of state were found, were murdered in their rooms, and their bodies thrown into the gutter, or hung up at the lamp posts. The rioters then proceeded to the houses of several persons already acquitted, and to the House of Correction, in which not only the agents of the late police, but also debtors and cheats were confined; many of them were put to death, and their bodies were hung up without much ceremony. In this way thirty-five persons lost their lives the first night. Among them were Gen. Jankowski, Hurtig Salacki, and Benthowski; a Russian Lady of the name of Bazanow; the Counsellor of State, Hanckiewczi, who had been acquitted; Major Petrikowski, and several police agents. Lessel, the confectioner, who had been acquitted, was saved with much difficulty by Gen. Krukowiecki.

Yesterday, about noon, a Russian Captain of Cavalry, who had been wounded and taken prisoner, was torn from the wagon as it entered the city, and cruelly murdered. In the afternoon Rawecki, the curator of the schools, was hung at a lamp-post. During the night Gen. Krukowiecki was re-appointed Governor of the city. His first measure was to send for military reinforcements, so that a repetition of these horrors is scarcely to be expected.—The French and Austrian Consuls had already demanded their passports, the Government being no longer in a condition to afford them protection.—To-day, however, in compliance with a wish intimated to them, they have determined not to set off as yet. To-day the Government hitherto existing has been dissolved, and Gen. Krukowiecki has been placed at the head of the new Government, with very extended powers. During the hours of terror, he displayed much energy and personal bravery. He has already had the President and ten members of the Club arrested. By virtue of the powers placed in his hands he has appointed Gen. Prondzynki to the chief command in the army, who is said to have already accepted the appointment.

Russian Head Quarters, Nadarzyn, Aug. 18.—A long bulletin details the proceedings of the Russian Army on its advance from Lowiez. The Poles retreated without fighting, only there was a slight skirmish at Szymanow, which was partly burnt. The enemy every where retreated, and having gained an advance were not seen till the next day, the 16th, near Blonie. He abandoned the left bank of the Utrata, hardly firing a shot, but proceeded to burn the bridge, and seemed disposed to dispute the passage, but at the approach of the Cossacks they retired and did not hinder the Russians crossing and restoring the bridge. Many stragglers very quietly suffered themselves to be taken prisoners on the right bank. The whole army encamped in the evening round the head quarters at Blonie. On the 17th, in the afternoon, Count Witt, with 50 squadrons, some hundred Cossacks, and five batteries of horse artillery, proceeded to reconnoitre towards Warsaw. The enemy had sent two battalions of the third regiment of infantry, the Kalish regiment of horse and two cannon to the village of Bronize. This force was commanded by Colonel Gallois. The Russians, having sent a large detachment in the rear of the Poles, cut off their retreat to Warsaw. Only a few of their cavalry escaped, but not a man of the infantry returned to Warsaw. Several hundreds were killed, and Colonel Gallois, with five staff and 29 other officers, and 1,322 men, were made prisoners. The two guns were taken. To-day the main body advanced to Nadarzyn, and vanguard to Roszyn, seven (English) miles from Warsaw. A brigade of hussars remained in Blonie. General Gerstenweig, with another brigade of light cavalry, is near Piasiecznow, whence he communicates with the corps of Gen. Rudiger, which is advancing from Radom. The bridge over which this corps passed the Vistula at Joscfaw will be brought to Pulawy, and thus the old line of operation be restored to the army. No certain information can be given whether there are sufficient magazines of provisions in Warsaw to hold out for a time without fresh supplies. Deserters and fugitives affirm that embarrassment and dearness already are felt. It is certain that the harvest of the neighboring country has not been conveyed to Warsaw, for the fields and barns are not cleared.—*Prussian State Gazette, Aug.* 29.

From the New York American.

In England, the Reform Bill "dragged its slow length along" amid unintermitted opposition. The London Spectator thus speaks of the amendment which the Marquis of Chandos carried against Ministers:

Ministers have been defeated on one point of the bill by a large majority. The Standard asks if they will retire? Perhaps they ought. It would be a proper punishment of the band of trimming traitors who pretend to support them and the people, and, when their own interests, real or supposed, for a moment interfere, turn round and betray both. The extension of the franchise in counties to tenants at will, is one of the most injurious amendments that could have been made. All the alterations that Ministers themselves have introduced have been good—extensions, not limitations of the principles of the great measure. The amendment of Lord Chandos smacks in every way of the bad school with which it originated. The case of tenants at will of land and of houses has been attempted to be confounded. The distinction is plain and palpable. In dwelling houses—that is, in 99 cases of 100—the tenant is the obliging, the landlord is the obliged person, without any exception. In shops and warehouses the landlord is the obliged in almost every instance. But the great distinction between houses and farms is, that a tenant does not live by his house—he does live by his farm. Take away a house, the tenant may suffer inconvenience; take away a farm, the tenant may suffer ruin. There is another marked distinction—he who discharges a house tenant, punishes himself; he who discharges a land tenant, punishes the tenant only. A man can plough and sow his own lands, and reap their fruits, whether he have a farmer or not; but he cannot inhabit a street, and if he could, he would gain nothing but loss from the extended occupancy. It is wholly false that the farmer of £50 is a more respectable person than the occupant of a £10 house. He is a laborer of a much lower grade; his earnings are much smaller—his education is commonly much inferior. In a word, the landlord of a £10 tenant is under the greatest, the landlord of a £50 farmer under the least possible obligation, to respect him; the one is amongst the most independent, the other amongst the least independent of the community; and were both, in that respect, on an equal footing, the £10 householder is infinitely more capable of exercising the franchise aright than the 50*l.* farmer is. The amendment is as impudent as it is injurious. It has been introduced and supported in order to create slaves, not electors—to shackle, not to enfranchise; and we now give the men who introduced, and the men who supported it, the solemn warning—let them take it as they will—*if it work as they wish it to do, they shall have the Ballot before the expiry of* 1832. They may think lightly of our declaration, but they will change their tone ere twelve months go over their heads.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1831.

Foreign News.—In our paper to-day our readers will find some interesting intelligence from Europe. The contest in Poland appears to be approaching a fatal crisis, and the devoted gallantry of the Poles and the talents of Skrzynecki seem only to have delayed the melancholy result, which we have uniformly anticipated. The Reform Bill moved along very lazily in the House of Commons, and its ultimate fate seems somewhat doubtful.

The Presidential Election.—We have selected for this day's paper, two articles in relation to the nomination of Mr. Wirt and the approaching Presidential contest. The first is taken from the National Intelligencer, and is from an avowed supporter of Mr. Wirt; the other is from the United States' Telegraph.

The National Republican Convention will shortly assemble at Baltimore, and their proceedings may have a controling influence upon the ensuing election. Whether the present incompetent incumbent in the presidential chair shall be re-elected, may depend very materially upon the decision of this convention. It is therefore highly desirable that the matter should be fully discussed, and viewed in all its various lights.

We have observed that many persons consider that the National Republican Convention is about to assemble, not for the purpose of discussing and deciding upon the most proper selection of a candidate, but merely for the purpose of giving Mr. Clay a formal nomination, and placing him more prominently before the people as an opponent of General Jackson. If the convention meet only for this purpose, their assemblage might well have been dispensed with: Mr. Clay is already well known to be a candidate for the Presidency, and a nomination by a convention which assembles solely to nominate him, will give this fact no additional publicity. We trust, however, that the able, patriotic, and enlightened men who are about to assemble at Baltimore, from every quarter of the Union, have a more worthy and a nobler object in view. We trust that they are about to assemble, to deliberate and to act, not "for the glory of Cæsar, (whether Clay or Jackson,) but for the welfare of Rome." We fondly hope that these able men, when assembled in convention, will calmly and dispassionately weigh and compare the talents, virtues, and relative popularity of the various enlightened and patriotic statesmen of our country, and judiciously select as their candidate that man who will be most likely to supersede the present incumbent.

If, when they are assembled, and have calmly discussed the whole matter, and compared their various informations upon the subject, they shall decide that Mr. Clay has a greater probability of success than any other of the prominent men of our country, it may be well. The very fact that they have so discussed and compared the relative prospects and standing of our distinguished men, and then selected Mr. Clay as the strongest, will give weight to his nomination. On the other hand, if it is understood that they assemble merely to give Mr. Clay a *formal* nomination, that nomination will be viewed as a mere idle, unmeaning ceremony, and will give to his *candidature* no additional weight or probability of success.

Mr. Berrien, to whom the Report of the Committee to the Philadelphia Anti-Tariff Convention is ascribed, argues elaborately against the *constitutionality* of the Tariff. What an admirable Attorney General for the United States this gentleman would have made on the trial of the case got up by the Charleston lawyers, to test this question before the Supreme Court! He would readily have conceded, upon the principle he now holds, that the bond executed for the duties was invalid. As a matter of course, all other bonds for duties would have been canceled, and the Treasury thus left without a farthing of revenue. But the worst of it would have been, that all merchants who have paid duties under the Tariff laws, would have been entitled to have the sums paid by them refunded. This would have created a greater national debt than the war left. The merchants would have been converted into nabobs, the government and people into paupers.—*Globe.*

The above extract in relation to the fitness of the late Attorney General, Mr. Berrien, both is pithy and pertinent. It is manifest that the selection of that gentleman for that office was very injudicious, and we are only surprised that while the editor of the Globe so fully understood and so justly condemned the unfitness of the person selected for that important situation, he should not have bestowed some slight censure upon the President who made such a choice. If Mr. Berrien's principles unfit him for the high station which he lately held, certainly some censure is due to the President (Jackson) who appointed him.

For the Gazette.

The Managers of the Female Benevolent Society would again offer an account of their proceedings during the past year. Little has been done, in comparison with the wants of the poor and destitute that every where surround us: and it was owing to the kind exertions of Mr. Allen that we were enabled even to do a little toward relieving the distresses of numerous applicants, during the past severe winter. The society expended $222 97 cents in procuring clothing, provision, fuel, and shoes. Balance in treasury $112 33. Many object to contributing to a society for the relief of the poor, on the plea that it encourages vice and idleness to an alarming extent; that the vicious part of the community depend on aid received from such a society, and do not exert themselves to maintain their families. We would ask such objectors, could you see the wife and helpless children of an intemperate, worthless man, suffering for the common necessaries of life, and not extend the hand of charity to them? That poverty and distress (at least in this country,) are generally the effects of idleness, or vice in some form, is true; but there are exceptions; there *is* distress, and great distress, in many families from other causes. There are disappointments and losses, diseases and deaths, incidental to poor, as well as rich. In closing this report, the Managers would earnestly solicit the charities of the benevolent, particularly of the ladies. Donations in money, clothing, or provision, will be most thankfully accepted. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble."

The Canal.—The Canal is now navigable from Johnstown to Leechburgh. It is confidently asserted by those engaged in rebuilding the Dam and Lock at that place, that they will be completed about the first of next month. Several boats have loaded blooms at this place for Pittsburgh, since the water was let into the canal here—they will be taken to Leechburgh in Canal boats, and from thence in river boats.—*Blairsville Record.*

Rising of the Blacks.—Extract of a letter received in Baltimore on the 8th inst. from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, dated

Easton, October 6, 1831.

I suppose you have heard the various reports that are in circulation about the insurrection of the negroes for the last week or ten days. On Monday an express arrived from Seaford, stating that they had assembled in large force in that part of the county; last night we were aroused from our beds about 11 o'clock, with an express from the same quarter, saying they had assembled on the Nanticoke near Seaford, and had murdered a family and shot at others. The express was after arms—there have been some arrests in Easton, and we are not without considerable excitement.

P. S.—9 o'clock.—Another express has just arrived from Denton, confirming the news of the rising of the blacks—they have murdered Doctor Bain and his family, and commenced an attack on Seaford. We are sending arms and ammunition to arrest their mad career.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Madawska.—The report that a party of armed men from Maine had marched into the British division of the Madawska territory, proves to be untrue.

DIED,

At his residence in this city, on the 16th inst. JAMES S. STEVENSON, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Board of Canal Commissioners.

TOKEN, FOR 1832.

THE TOKEN, for 1832, with twenty embellishments, is received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 51 Market street.
October 18, 1831.—4t

THE TOKEN, FOR 1832.

JUST received and for sale by HOGAN & Co., No. 73 Wood street, *The Token for* 1832, embellished with twenty Splendid Engravings. October 18.—3t

JOHN S. BRIDGES,
Confectioner & Fruiterer,

No. 139 Market Street, Baltimore,

MANUFACTURES and sells Confectionery at Wholesale, *at eighteen cents per pound.* All orders, post paid, enclosing the Cash, will meet with immediate attention. He likewise keeps constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of Fruits of all the different kinds, Foreign and Domestic. Florence Sweet-meats, East India Preserved Ginger, Fire Crackers, Cordials, Syrups, &c. Baltimore, Oct. 18, 1831.—3t

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
Thos. C. Perkins, *Secretary.*

☞ The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

LIBRARY OF SELECT NOVELS.—*Philip Augustus;* or the Brothers in Arms: by the Author of 'Pelham,' 'Darnley,' 'De Lorme,' &c. In two volumes. Just received and for sale by HOGAN & Co., No. 73 Wood street.
October 18, 1831.—2t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Peter Eichbaum, Isaac Hall, Geo. R. Eichbaum, and Wm. P. Eichbaum, under the firm of Eichbaum, Hall & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 12th inst. The business will be hereafter transacted by Peter Eichbaum, Geo. R. Eichbaum, and Wm. P. Eichbaum, under the style and firm of Eichbaum & Co. All persons indebted to Eichbaum, Hall & Co. will pay to Geo. R. Eichbaum, and those having claims against said firm will present them to him for settlement.

PETER EICHBAUM,
ISAAC HALL,
G. R. EICHBAUM,
W. P. EICHBAUM.

October 18—3t.

FOR SALE, a valuable property, situate on the northwest corner of Front and Ferry streets, and now in the tenure of Robert Warden and Philip R. Kincaid. Any person desirous of purchasing, will please apply to the subscriber, who resides immediately opposite said premises.

JOHN FINNEY.
Pittsburgh, October 14, 1831.—5t*

THE Subscriber, being about to leave Pittsburgh, takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends for the very liberal support given him for the last four years

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods.

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes:
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by
July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

WOOL—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10—tf

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

SAM'L STEVENSON,
No. 59, Corner of Fourth and Market Streets,
PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received and is now opening a new and splendid stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of
London Blue, Black and Citron Cloths;
Sup. Olive, Green and Dark Mixt do.;
" Blue, Black and Oxford Mixt Cassimeres;
" Brown, Blue and Gray Satinets;
Dark Valencia and Toilinet Vestings;
Rose, Whitney, Mackinaw and Point Blankets;
Scarlet, Yellow, Green and White Flannels;
Black and Colored Ratinets and Bombazets;
Sup. Black English and French Bombazines;
" French and Engl. Bl'k and col'd Merinos;
Merino and Cashmere Shawls;
Valencia and Prussian do.;
Worsted, Merino and Lamb's Wool Hosiery;
Sup. French Chintz and Fall Ginghams;
Camlet and Tartan Plaids;
Sup. Gauze and Fancy Set Ribbons;
" Bl'k Lustring and Gro. de Naples Silk;
" Gros de Berlin, Gros de Zan, and Gros de Ta. Silk, plain and figured;
" Col'd Mantua and Florence Silk;
" Fancy Gauze Handk'fs and Scarfs;
" " Thibet do.;
" Black and Col'd Mode and Satins, &c.

☞ Also, a general assortment of Trimmings for Steam Boats, such as Moreens, Fringes, Counterpanes, &c. &c. Oct 4—7t

MUSIC.

A splendid assortment of Piano Fortes at
PETERS' MUSICAL REPOSITORY,
NO 9 FIFTH STREET,
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET ST'S.

THE subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, a splendid assortment of PIANO FORTES, from the manufactories of R. & W. Nunns and Loud & Brothers, consisting of Upright, Square, Round Cornered, and Unichord Piano Fortes. Also, an extensive assortment of Flutes, Clarionets, Violins, Violoncellos, Bassoons, Guitars, Horns, Trumpets, Trombones, &c. &c. together with every article in the musical line.

The above Instruments have all been *selected* by the *subscriber*, and are confidently offered as being superior in beauty, durability, tone, and equality of touch, to any before offered in this market.

N. B.—Old Pianos taken in exchange for new ones. W. C. PETERS.
October 4, 1831—tf

TAKE NOTICE, THAT ISAAC HARRIS, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, has this day made an assignment of all his estate, real and personal, to the subscribers, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, on the terms and conditions therein stated. Persons interested may see the assignment by calling on either of the subscribers. All persons indebted to said Harris are requested to make immediate payment to John Graham, hatter, Diamond, one of the assignees. All accounts and notes unpaid on the 15th November next, will be handed to proper officers for collection.—Pittsburgh, September 22d, 1831.

JOHN GRAHAM,
C. CURTIS.
E. TROVILLO.
Sept. 27, 1831.—tf. Assignees.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,
BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,
Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*, $130
Tuition in Music, - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24
Oil Painting, - - - - 40
French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

CALDWELL & ERNEST,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
THOS. L. CALDWELL.
Sept 13—2mo FREDERIC B. ERNEST.

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with
Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order; (Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures;*
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco.
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.
December 7, 1830—1y

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜
FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welsh Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
September 20

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

TO CARPENTERS.—A fresh supply of "Union Factory" BENCH & MOULDING PLANES; together with Jones' Patent Self Regulating Sash Planes; Patent Ploughs, and Spear's 30 inch London Spring Steel Ripping Saws; and a large supply of Cam's Edge Tools: just received by LOGAN & KENNEDY,
Aug 30 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh

ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS!
At the Pennsylvania Museum, S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE public are respectfully informed that a splendid exhibition of ARTIFICIAL FIREWOKKS, *on principles entirely new*, have been prepared at great labor and expense, and will be exhibited *every evening, at half past eight o'clock*, in the Lecture Room of Lambdin's Pennsylvania Museum, S. W. corner of Market and Fourth st's. This exhibition being produced entirely by illumination, is devoid of the smell, smoke, or other unpleasant and dangerous effects of those of the usual kind. It is believed that the citizens of this city have never had an opportunity of witnessing so splendid an exhibition. Admittance 25 cents.
September 2—tf

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by
COCHRAN & IRWIN.
ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by
COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers. W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER,
No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS,
No. 131 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for, between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,
Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.
March 29, 1831.—w1mo&mtf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the singie county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

TARIFF FOUNDRY,
AND
STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,
Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.
June 28—1y

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf

SYLVESTER'S
Lottery & Exchange Office
NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctualty. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞ A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞ The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2,—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

BOARDING HOUSE!

EIGHT OR TEN genteel Young Men can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, by applying at No. 110 Market str't.
Aug 30—3m GILBERT M'KOWN.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN.
Sept. 9. No. 108 Second street.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 212 Liberty street, to cure *STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.
May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.
JAMES BRIMNER.
May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.
June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. Jannary 11.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.
GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.
March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

New Hardware Store.
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have received an additional supply of HARDWARE, for Fall sales, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, to merchants, mechanics, and others, wholesale and retail. Aug 30

NOTICE,
To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY.
March 11—tf Fourth street.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.
July 1—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two-story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Glendall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't.

Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of
FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,
Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.
Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL.
DANIEL HICKMAN.
Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,
Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.
Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.